AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of the claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims

1.   (allowed) A method for assessing the risk of transplantation rejection in a recipient host comprising the following steps:

(a)   determining the HLA-DR of the recipient and the HLA-DR of a donor and determining if the recipient and donor are DR mismatched;

(b)   assaying for the presence of activated T-lymphocytes in the recipient;

(c)   assaying for the presence of circulating IgG anti-HLA Class II antibodies in the serum of the recipient;

wherein the presence of activated T-lymphocytes in the recipient and the presence of circulating IgG anti-HLA Class II antibodies in a DR mismatched recipient indicates a high risk of transplantation rejection.

2.   (allowed) The method of claim 1 wherein the recipient host has received a tissue allograft.

3.   (allowed) The method of claim 1 wherein the recipient host has received a heart transplant.

4.   (allowed) The method of claim 1 wherein the HLA-DR of the recipient is determined using a microcytotoxicity assay.

5.   (allowed) The method of claim 1 wherein the HLA-DR of the recipient is determined using a mixed lymphocyte reaction.

6.   (allowed) The method of claim 1 wherein the HLA-DR of the recipient is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

7.   (allowed) The method of claim 1 wherein the presence of antigen activated lymphocytes is measured using a lymphocyte growth assay.

Claims 8-18 (cancelled).

19.   (currently amended) A method for predicting whether or not a ~~post-transplant recipient~~ subject who has received a tissue allograft is likely to reject the ~~a~~ tissue allograft comprising ~~detection of~~ detecting IgG anti-HLA DR antibodies in serum from the subject by determining reactivity of the serum with panels of separated B- and T- lymphocytes from control individuals representative of the most frequently encountered HLA class I and class II antigens and obtaining a ratio of reactivity with B-versus T-lymphocytes, ~~in the serum of the post-transplant recipient against a panel of control B lymphocytes~~ wherein detection of greater reactivity with B-lymphocytes relative to reactivity with T-lymphocytes indicates that such antibodies are present and indicates that the ~~post-transplant~~ tissue allograft recipient is likely to reject the ~~a~~ tissue allograft.